

الوقت

Italy's minority cabinet resigns
ROME, Jan. 31 (R)—Italy's Christian Democratic minority government resigned tonight, a presidential spokesman said. The Italian government since the fall of fascism in 1943 collapsed a political crisis sparked by the withdrawal of the communists from a five-party parliamentary pact. Prime Minister Aldo Moro submitted his resignation to Head of State Sandro Pertini after informing his cabinet of his decision earlier tonight. Accepting the resignation, President Pertini asked Mr. Moro to stay in office as caretaker prime minister. Summing up a three-day debate in the Chamber of Deputies discussing the withdrawal of the Communist party from a five-party parliamentary pact which propped up his 10-month-old government, a young woman majority to rule. Mr. Moro, who has headed four governments in seven years, said the political divisions emerging from the Jan. 9 killing of a peace negotiator required a completely new initiative.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 4, 1399

White House rules out ME summit
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R)—The White House today ruled out another Middle East summit until Egypt and Israel displayed enough flexibility to persuade President Carter to re-enter the peace, negotiation, Press Secretary Jody Powell said. He was reviewing the failure of the latest U.S. attempt to end the stalemate in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Special Middle East Envoy Alfred Atherton went to Cairo and Occupied Jerusalem this month but was unable to overcome obstacles which have cropped up between Egypt and Israel following accords reached with Mr. Carter at the Camp David summit in September. Mr. Powell said another summit would raise false hopes and waste the time of President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin unless the desired flexibility was shown. Mr. Powell said President Carter would receive a report from Mr. Atherton this week and would then presumably make decisions on the next U.S. move.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Regional Briefs

YADH, Jan. 31 (R)—Britain's "Open" University, which runs free courses by post and through lectures on radio and television, announced today that it is to help with studies on setting up a similar body in the Arab world. The idea of a mail-and-media university in the Middle East was promoted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Kuwaiti-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development has since put up \$408,000 for a feasibility study. It recruited Jordanian Dr. Ibrahim Abu Lughod, now at Northwestern University in Chicago, to lead the study. The British "Open" University told Reuters today it would provide advice and technical support to the Arab investigators.

YADH, Jan. 31 (R)—Saudi Finance and Economy Minister Sheikh Mohammed Al Saud, can be seen today for the first time since he left today for Bonn on a three-day visit during which he will co-chair the Saudi-West German economic conference. The German side at the conference, which would discuss bilateral and international economic issues, will be led by the German Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff. Saudi Arabia is a major oil supplier to West Germany which has imported more than 12 million tonnes of Saudi crude last year.

YADH, Jan. 31 (R)—Saudi Arabia today adjusted its rial sharply downwards against the U.S. dollar, money market sources said. The sources said the Saudi Monetary Agency had informed banks that from today the selling price for the dollar would be 35 rials compared with the previous rate of 3.34 rials.

DUBAI, Jan. 31 (R)—United Arab Emirates (UAE) Vice-President Sheikh Rashid bin Saad Al Maktum conferred here today with Holland's Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Karel Beyen. The official Emirates News Agency said they had discussed promoting bilateral economic relations. Dr. Beyen is on a Gulf tour coinciding with the visit of a Dutch floating exhibition with products from about 250 firms displayed on board.

TRUT, Jan. 31 (R)—Lebanese army troops have surrounded a group of armed men who kidnapped 17 people on the main road Tripoli last night, an army statement said today. The army had trained from attacking the kidnappers in a mountain hideout in northern Lebanon for fear of endangering the hostages, the statement added. It did not identify the kidnappers but a local newspaper, the independent An-Nahar, said the kidnapping was retaliation for the seizing of two people earlier in the northern district of Koura.

UWAIT, Jan. 31 (R)—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah said yesterday that Kuwait would not take any step that might harm the world oil economy, such as reducing its oil production, of about two million barrels a day. Sheikh Sabah was speaking after a meeting with the Japanese Ambassador Yukio Yamakata, during which they discussed energy problems. The ambassador had planned that Japan had been affected by a stoppage of Iranian oil.

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

Thailand burns \$160 million worth of drugs
ANGKOK, Jan. 31 (R)—Several hundred million dollars went up in smoke here today in a bonfire of narcotics confiscated by Thailand's police. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand put the torch to two piles of dangerous drugs, including 1.6 tons of heroin, estimated by international narcotics experts to be worth about 160 million on the streets of New York. Others put the value even higher and Gen. Pow Sarasin, Secretary-General of the narcotics Control Board, said he thought the total of eight tons of drugs and heroin-making equipment was the biggest bonfire of drugs in history. General Kriangsak leaves here tomorrow to visit Britain and the United States and he said he would ask for more U.S. assistance in Thailand's narcotics suppression campaign.

Earthquake hits central Yugoslavia
BELGRADE, Jan. 31 (R)—An earthquake shook parts of central Yugoslavia today, frightening some residents but causing no casualties or damage, officials said. The earthquake in an area near Sarajevo measured 5.5 degrees on the 12-point Mercalli scale.

Conscience prisoners in 70 states, says Amnesty
LONDON, Jan. 31 (R)—Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, said in its annual report today that at least 70 countries including the United States, the Soviet Union and China were holding prisoners of conscience. The 10-page report for 1978 said that despite some important steps for the future protection of human rights, the year gave "a depressing picture of systematic violations of basic human rights in most of the countries of the world."

Experts to discuss alternative energy sources
TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—About 55 scientists and energy experts from 31 countries will discuss technology for alternative energy sources at an international symposium in Tokyo Feb. 5-10, a government official said today. The symposium, sponsored by the Japanese government and the United Nations, will review research and development programmes in Japan and abroad for alternative energy sources, including solar heat and wind, according to the official at the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. The symposium will also be a forum for the participants to exchange views and information on ways to transfer technology between the industrial and developing countries, he said.

Ben Jedid Chadli named: succeeds Boumedienne

ALGIERS, Jan. 31 (R)—Colonel Ben Jedid Chadli was chosen today as sole candidate for the presidency of Algeria to succeed the late Houari Boumedienne, it was officially announced. He was elected General Secretary of the ruling National Liberation Front (NLF) Central Committee, automatically making him the party's candidate in uncontested elections to be held on Feb. 7. President Boumedienne, who died last Dec. 27, led Algeria for most of the period since the country gained independence from France in 1962 after a bitter guerrilla war. Colonel Chadli, now 50, joined the nationalist guerrillas in the 1950s and by 1960 had risen to command a battalion of the National Liberation Army (ALN) in the northern zone of Constantine. In June, 1961, he became a staff officer under Colonel Boumedienne, then the ALN's Chief of Staff. In June, 1964, he was promoted to command the Oran region. A year later he took part in the coup which ousted Algeria's first president, Ahmed Ben Bella - who is still under house arrest - and installed Houari Boumedienne in power. Colonel Chadli was one of only two members of the ruling Council of the Revolution - now disbanded - to retain his army post, and acted as liaison between the army and the council after President Boumedienne fell seriously ill six weeks before his death. As Mr. Boumedienne fell into a coma from which he was never to recover, Colonel Chadli was put in charge of the defence ministry - a post the ailing president had kept for himself. On being confirmed president he is likely to become plain Mr. Chadli, following Algerian tradition that military men appointed to key civilian posts relinquish their military rank. Colonel Chadli was born in 1929 to a wealthy family at Sebba, near Annaba in eastern Algeria. When the first congress of the NLF was called this month to choose a successor to the dead president, Colonel Chadli was regarded as a compromise candidate who could steer the country through the first years of the post-Boumedienne era.

Deng turns tourist on last day of U.S. visit

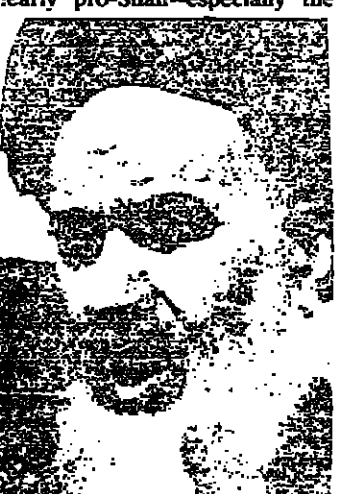
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R)—Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping turned tourist today on the final day of an official visit during which he has given assurances on Taiwan and sharply criticised the Soviet Union. The Chinese leader, who once said America was totally devoid of beauty, went sightseeing for an hour and visited the huge memorial to President Abraham Lincoln. But his first stop was the Air and Space Museum, opposite the National Gallery of Art where last night he accused the Soviet Union in a speech of increasing the danger of world war. He alleged Moscow was the main source of turmoil in the world and said it was backing Vietnam in "brazenly subjecting" Cambodia to massive armed aggression. On Taiwan, Mr. Deng assured President Carter and Congressional leaders that China did not intend to use force to reunify the island with the mainland. But he stopped short of making such a commitment for all time. "Europe, too, is overshadowed by the threat of war. It is very evident that hegemonist expansion is the main source of turmoil in all parts of the world. The zealous pushing of a global strategy for world domination by the hegemonists cannot but increase the danger of a new world war," he said. Hegemony is Peking's term for what it sees as Soviet global expansionist ambitions. Mr. Deng, the first communist Chinese leader to visit Washington, spent much of the day in discussion with President Carter and congressional leaders. Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters: "The progress made across the board with the nuts and bolts of our relations went beyond what we expected." Congressmen said Mr. Deng had gone as far as he could in explaining that there was no question of using force to reunite Taiwan. "He left the door wide open for peaceful solution," New York Republican Senator Jacob Javits said. Today, Mr. Deng was scheduled to give an interview to the U.S. television networks, receive an honorary degree and sign new Sino-American scientific and technological agreements.

Constitutional showdown expected Army demonstrates as Iran awaits Khomeini

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (R)—Iran's armed forces staged a major show of strength through the streets of Tehran today on the eve of the return from exile of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. As thousands of the Ayatollah's supporters streamed into the capital, columns of tanks and troops wound through the streets in an exercise apparently designed to demonstrate the might still at the military's disposal. Violence flared at some spots along the route of the surprise parades, and reports said at least two pro-Khomeini demonstrators were killed and five wounded. The truckloads of soldiers, riot police, elite commandos and Air Force troops covered parts of the route expected to be taken by the Ayatollah after he returns tomorrow from 15 years in exile.

The 78-year-old religious leader plans to fly from Paris early tomorrow morning aboard a chartered Air France jet to proclaim an "Islamic republic" which would end 2,500 years of monarchy in Iran. In Neauphle-le-Chateau, sides to the Ayatollah said today the opposition leader will address the nation shortly after returning to Tehran from exile tomorrow. He is to drive in a motorcade through Tehran to the capital's main cemetery where he will deliver a speech honouring the dead of the country's year-old "Islamic revolution," the aides said. Informed sources said Ayatollah Khomeini would probably not announce the provisional Islamic government he has vowed to set up, although as recently as Sunday he said he would name his administration as soon as he returned. A delay could mean that the Ayatollah is prepared to keep the door open to negotiating a political solution with the government. While today's parade was still in progress, arrangements apparently were being made to guard against major incidents after the Ayatollah's return. Airline sources said the Tehran airport would be closed to all aircraft except the special flight carrying the Ayatollah, and diplomatic sources said they understood a compromise security plan had been drafted by the military and the Ayatollah's associates. The diplomatic sources said the army would be in charge of security from the airport to the nearby grandiose Shahyad Monument—scene of the biggest pro-Khomeini rallies in recent months. From there, the sources said, the Ayatollah's supporters would take over security while the army pulled back to guard strategic spots in the capital. There was no official confirmation of these reports. Although today's military parades apparently were aimed at showing the Ayatollah's supporters that the army could still take the upper hand in the streets, there were some signs of disaffection among the troops.

Some Air Force trucks in the parade were plastered with pictures of the Ayatollah, and airmen in them kissed portraits of the Islamic leader. As crowds nearby cheered, some of the airmen shouted: "Death to the Shah." Demonstrators showered the troops with carnations, acclaiming them as their "Muslim brothers." But of the hundreds of lorry loads, most were at least neutral or clearly pro-Shah—especially the elite Imperial Guard and the riot police. Despite the big military parades, the majority of the Ayatollah's followers seemed to be concentrating on clearing the city of the debris left from last week's wild anti-government demonstrations to prepare for the Ayatollah's return. Millions were expected to pour into the streets tomorrow to welcome the Ayatollah. Radio Iran said today that Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar had issued a statement saying that if a single drop of blood was shed, the responsibility would lie with those who incited violence. The statement did not mention Ayatollah Khomeini's return, but it was clearly aimed at his followers. Violence erupted near Tehran University when troops began shooting at crowds yelling "Death to the Shah." Eyewitnesses said the troops shouted "the enemies of the Shah are our enemies" as they opened fire. At Tehran's airport, thousands of foreigners and Iranians thronged into the terminal in a desperate attempt to get out of the country before the Ayatollah's return. The airport reopened today for the first time since last Wednesday, but police only allowed those with tickets into the terminal. Inside, screaming children, pregnant women and large numbers of expatriates formed big queues as soon as the overnight curfew was lifted. In the face of rising anti-western feelings, the United States Embassy yesterday ordered the dependants of all American government staff to leave as soon as possible. Special American military flights to Athens were arranged, and three C-130 Hercules transport planes of the British Air Force flew in to ferry home more than 200 British nationals. In Geneva, the International Road Transport Union (IRU) said today about 1,000 European truck drivers are stranded inside Iran's border with Turkey. An IRU spokesman said Iranian demonstrators, demanding that the drivers stop supplying the present Iranian government with European weapons and other goods, had already attacked and destroyed three Romanian trucks. The stranded drivers, stuck at Barzagan in Iran since last December because of a political strike by Iranian customs men, are now short of food and of fuel to heat their cabs in the freezing weather. The union, which represents more than 100 transport associations in 50 countries, has urged individual governments, the United Nations and the International Red Cross to help the drivers. In Ankara, the Foreign Ministry said that the Iranian authorities have asked Turkey to stop lorries carrying Iran-bound cargo from crossing the border between the two countries.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Soviet aide in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (R)—Oleg Grinevsky, head of the Near East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry arrived here today from Kuwait on a visit to Jordan which is part of a tour of several Middle Eastern capitals. Mr. Grinevsky, who has also visited North Yemen, is expected to discuss bilateral relations and developments in the area with Jordanian officials.

Exclusive interview: North Yemen's Saleh North, South Yemen must unite; Egypt's isolation weakens Arabs

By Abdul Wahab Zughailat
Special to the Jordan Times
SANA'A, Jan. 31 — President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic has said that no contacts are currently taking place between Sana'a and Aden in quest of a formula for unity between the two parts of Yemen. Staging sabotage activity in North Yemen, he said the South Yemeni leaders were guided by "imported principles". However, he said, unity between the two parts of Yemen is a cherished aspiration and goal of all Yemenis, who in reality form a united entity. He said there should be a referendum by which the people of both states could determine the shape of unity between them. In answer to a question on aid to his country from Arab states, President Saleh said that North Yemen (continued on page 2)



Ali Abdullah Saleh

Soviet gives Saudi sympathetic account

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (R)—A leading Soviet specialist on the Middle East said today Saudi Arabia was not as anti-Soviet as portrayed by the western press and suggested the kingdom might be ready for a relationship with Moscow. Writing in the weekly Literary Gazette the specialist, Igor Belyayev, gave a long and sympathetic account of the policies of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd—a startling break with traditional Soviet press hostility to their country. "I think that the strongly exaggerated ideas of the anti-Sovietism of Saudi Arabia are deliberately created by western European and American journalists," Belyayev—who has written several books on the Arab World—said. "The Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia have never fought each other and have never had any insoluble conflicts. Their social systems are different but can that

really be a basis for mutual hostility?" the Soviet journalist asked. The article appeared as rumours remained strong among Moscow diplomats that Riyadh might be considering some sort of link with Moscow despite a denial two weeks ago by Foreign Minister Prince Faisal that diplomatic relations with Moscow were being prepared. Diplomatic analysts said there seemed no doubt that the article, written from Beirut where Belyayev is currently based, was cleared at a high level in view of its departure from past Soviet positions. Its friendly tone seemed aimed at clearing the ground for a rapprochement with Saudi Arabia which until only recently the Soviet press was describing as "feudalistic and reactionary" and a "kingdom of darkness."



Iran's armed forces display military might in Tehran Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)

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FERDINAND TRAMER

Jordan's sole observatory to benefit the public as well as the university

By Thomas Cromwell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 31 — There is one place in Jordan where the moon is seen as more than a lover's chaperone and less than a distant mystery. The place is the Physics Department at the University of Jordan where the nation's only observatory is located.

Dr. Basim Bulos of the Physics Department has some good news for amateur star gazers. The department has suggested that the public be invited to use its telescope at fixed times on certain days of the week, he said in an interview with the Jordan Times yesterday. This would have to be done in summer when the weather is warm, and would only be carried out if the necessary interest is shown by the public, he cautioned.

If you are a star gazer and tend to get moon-struck, you can express your enthusiasm to the Public Relations Department at the University of Jordan. This offer represents a unique opportunity for the public to enjoy the use of such equipment.

The telescope is a 14-inch reflecting type (as opposed to a refracting lens type). The American University of Beirut has a 12-inch model of the latter type.

"The diameter size of a telescope is its most significant feature, since it determines its resolution—capacity to perceive dimensions," Dr. Bulos said. "Magnification (50-850 times for this instrument) is of secondary importance since distortion of the image occurs in direct proportion to the power of magnification."

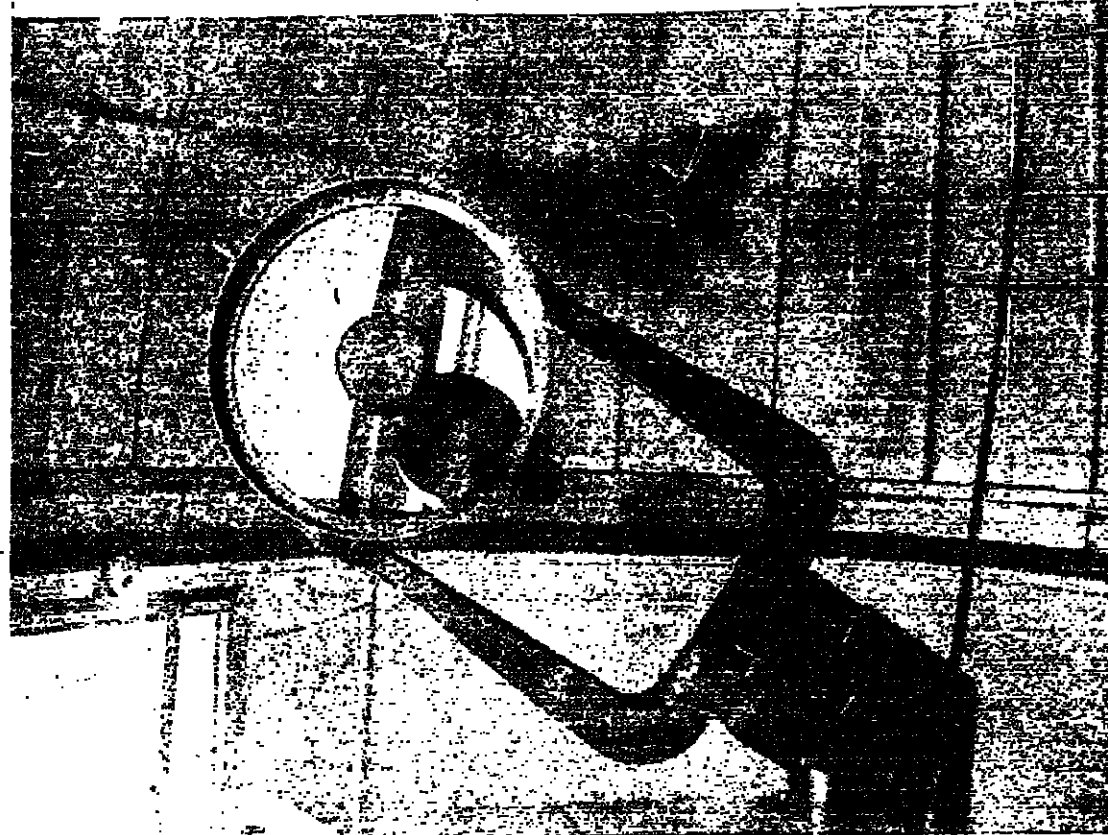
The world's largest telescope is on Mt. Palomar, USA. Its diameter is 200 inches.

The present facilities are the gift of His Majesty King Hussein, presented to the university in 1975, and made operational by the end of the summer of 1977. This delay was due to the completion of construction work on the building itself.

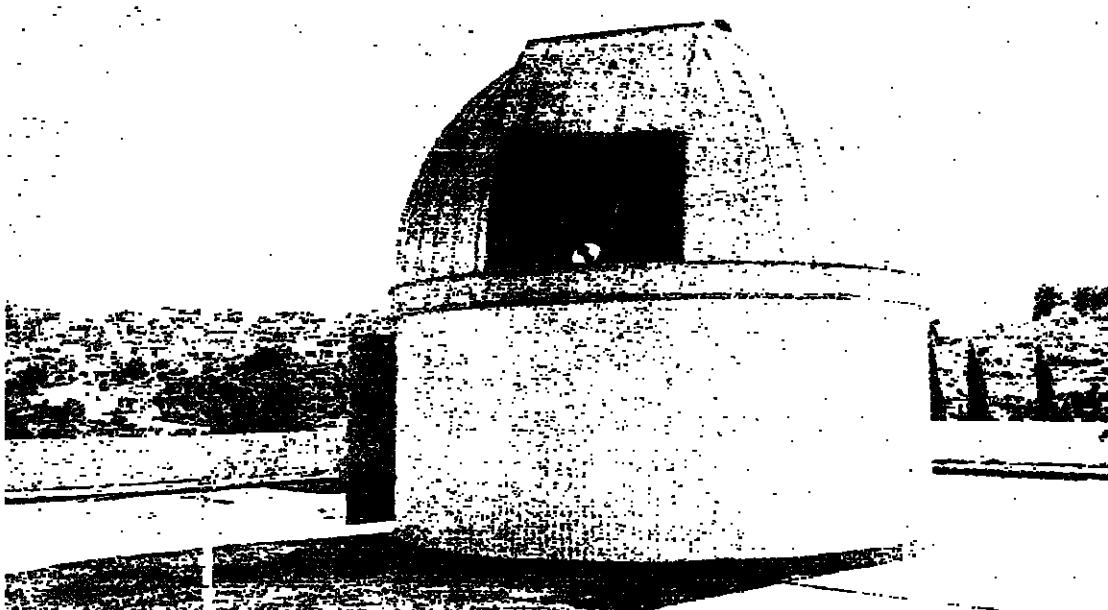
Dr. Bulos, the man chiefly responsible for seeing to the installation of equipment, is a graduate of Columbia University, New York, and one of fourteen faculty members in the steadily expanding Physics Department.

He explained to the Jordan Times that at present there is no special section for astro-physics (the subject that would normally call for use of a telescope), but that one course will be offered as an elective. The first time such a course was offered, the minimum number (15) of registrations needed to open the class was not met. He says he anticipates the course will soon be offered again.

No particular faculty member is responsible for the observatory but many of the faculty do make



The telescope at the University of Jordan can be set for automatic tracking which is used for photographing stars whose light is so faint that it may take up to six hours to expose a film.



The observatory's telescope can be seen through the raised shutter of the dome erected on the roof of the building which houses the Physics Department.

periodic use of it.

The dome, like the telescope at the University of Jordan, is American made. Its rotation and shutter movement are controlled by electric motors. Its size gives it the capacity to take a much bigger telescope in the future.

The present telescope is not a research instrument but designed for education and training purposes.

According to Dr. Bulos, how-

ever, "the equipment presently at Jordan University represents a nucleus for what could be developed into an international centre." That is one of the several centres around the world used for information gathering in conjunction with the work being done at other centres.

Even as it stands today, the telescope, with its automatic tracking and photography capabilities, can be called upon to help record

astronomical phenomena when the effectiveness of other observing is limited by bad weather.

However, to become really established as an international centre, the observatory would have to acquire additional equipment such as accurate time-keeping and light measuring instruments and sophisticated radio communications. Ultimately, a research-class telescope would have to be installed.

National News Roundup

Jordan to import fish from Oman

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The Cabinet has approved a plan drawn up by the Ministry of Supply to import 1,100 tonnes of fish from the Sultanate of Oman during 1979.

Saudi official meets with Jordanian ministers

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—Minister of Transport Ali Suhaiman discussed matters on re-operating the Hijaz Railway with the Arabian Ministry of Transport Under-secretary Naser Sabouni. The Saudi guest was also received by Minister of Public Works Sa'ad al-Hajj who discussed with him cooperation in building roads connecting Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Proposals formed for child care higher council

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The legislation and child rights sub-committee, formed by the National Committee for the International Year of the Child, has prepared a draft constitution for the child care higher council. The draft constitution, which includes a plan for child protection, will be submitted for discussion at next Monday's meeting of the National Committee for the International Year of the Child.

40 more buses to begin service in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The Public Transport Corporation (PTC) will begin running 40 small passenger buses in Amman and suburbs within the next two weeks to provide more service for inhabitants, the PTC Director General Ali Al Hindawi said today. He said these buses will operate on new and regular lines that are included in the service cars routes. The buses will also reinforce present lines which the service cars are unable to cover. The new added bus service is expected to end the crowded conditions at service cars stops inside the city, Mr. Al Hindawi said.

Hijaz Railway joint committee to begin Damascus meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The three-nation joint committee for the Hijaz Railway will meet in Damascus tomorrow to discuss re-opening the Hijaz Railway. In its three-day meeting the Jordan-Syrian-Saudi committee will discuss tenders submitted by six companies for executing the project. The Jordanian team at the meeting comprises the Under-secretary of the Ministry of Transport Hashem Al Taher, Director General of the Hijaz Railway Mohammed Raja Al Quseini and the ministry's adviser Mohammad Qudus.

Street numbering plan half completed for 45 villages

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The working programme for the project of naming and numbering streets and buildings for the present year comprises preparation of numbering maps for 13 Jordanian villages including Zarqa, Mafrag, Maan and Tafleh, the director of numbering department at the Ministry of Municipal and Urban Affairs said today. He said numbering maps for 450 villages have already been completed representing 50 per cent of the total. The department last year completed plans for naming and numbering the streets in Amman which were handed to the naming and numbering committee of the Amman Municipality to give the streets names according to these plans.

U. of J. participates in Islamic geography conference

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The University of Jordan participated in the first Islamic geography conference which discussed the development of the countryside in Islamic states and the exchange of information in this field amongst concerned Islamic agencies and universities. The University of Jordan was represented by Dr. Hisham Saleh, head of the geography department, at the conference which concluded its discussion in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia last Monday.

FAO to support research in Jordan

IRBID, Jan. 31 (JNA)—The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has decided to support scientific research and evaluating means of food conservation for the rural families in villages of northern Jordan, and carrying out laboratory tests to analyze and assess all ingredients of nutritious materials in use before after conservation.

A nation waits

THE SENSE of foreboding which surrounds the scheduled return to Iran today of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini stems not just from the fact that this ascetic Shiite holy man is an enigma whose power to control the recent turbulent events in that huge and diverse country has awed observers accustomed to more conventional forms of secular politics.

Whatever one's views of the unfolding Iranian drama, there is a feeling that the Ayatollah will find the problems facing him, if he really sets out to form a government, too awesome, too complex, too worldly for his spiritual powers to have much influence. He has served as a useful—even necessary—symbol of the revolution; there is no questioning the reverence, the loyalty and the expectancy with which the crowds in Tehran and other cities have chanted his name. Nor should the realities of Iran, with its rural backwardness and regional ethnocentrism on the one hand and its huge oil and industrial might and its burgeoning cities on the other, serve to obscure the conviction with which many, and probably most, Iranians support the establishment of an Islamic republic.

But the Ayatollah Khomeini's flight to Tehran today carries with it the almost certain prospect of confrontation with, and between, the forces at work in Iran today: the liberal civilian bureaucrats who have tried to hold the country together in the face of the passionate nationalist upsurge that has followed the Shah's departure; the students whose militancy is equally at the service of Khomeini and Marx; the middle-class intelligentsia and the politicians of the old National Front who fear being left out of any of the solutions that look like emerging from the looming impasse; the religious leaders who differ among themselves on the shape of the future Iran or the proper role of the charismatic Khomeini. As for the practitioners of the mob violence of recent days, their contribution can only be destructive to any would-be leader's attempt to restore calm. It may well be that out of this volatile mixture, only the army can emerge as the inheritors of power; ironically, that is the one solution which Iranians have reason to fear most.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Wednesday AL RA'I foresees more momentous events in Iran with the return of Ayatollah Khomeini to Tehran. The ambiguity of the situation there is sharpened by the U.S. government's advice to Americans to leave Iran immediately. Nobody knows for certain who will topple whom, Premier Shahpour Bakhtiar or Imam Khomeini, the newspaper says. Either of the two results will prove disastrous for the Iranian people, AL RA'I thinks.

AL DUSTOUR says that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's visit to Paris which ended yesterday was intended to patch up the cool Franco-Israeli relations which persisted since the time of the late General de Gaulle. It was natural, the newspaper adds, that in his meeting with the French press, Mr. Dayan tried to hint that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks are still going all right, and that the two sides are ready to resume them, and are only waiting for an invitation from Washington. Obviously Dayan wanted to put across the false idea that now that the peace talks are taking their normal course, there will be no need for any European move or intervention for finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. Of course, Israel is frightened of any such move being led and encouraged by France, whose fast-growing friendly relations with the Arabs are causing a lot of worry to the Israeli leaders, the newspaper says.

Mahicously, Dayan, his press conference in Paris, tried to divert attention to the Iranian events as hindering the peace process instead of the basic issue of Israel's occupation of Arab land and denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Book Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of recent British medical journals in the Reading Room of the library. Open during regular library hours.

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LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT

WRITE TO: P.O. BOX 6710

Exclusive interview: North Yemen's Saleh

North, South Yemen must unite, Egypt's isolation weakens Arabs

(continued from page 1)

receives various forms of assistance from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and several others with no conditions attached.

The Yemen Arab Republic rejects any conditional aid and any interference in its internal affairs by any country, the president said. It is probably Sanaa's independent policy and its refusal to play any political role harmful to other countries' interests that has gained this continued aid for the country, he said.

On his country's policy towards the Arab World, President Saleh said that the Yemen Arab Republic participated fully in the Baghdad summit conference last year in view of the Israeli challenges confronting the Arab World and in order to demonstrate Sanaa's solidarity with the other Arab states in their endeavours to regain their legitimate rights in the occupied territories.

North Yemen is, however, against adopting hasty and impractical resolutions regarding Egypt, believing that Egypt's isolation tends to weaken the Arab stand, the president said.

Dialogue among the Arab states should continue at the highest level, he said, in order to avoid the creation of Arab blocs that would eventually lead to internal strife and further dismemberment of the Arab nation. He added that the summit had displayed the minimum level of Arab solidarity which was necessary to face the situation.

"It would be wise to study for ourselves the aims and plans of the Israeli enemy and the challenges they pose before the Arab nation, drawing up our own plans and working out our own methods to confront such dangers, instead of



President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic.

taking measures to counter President Sadat's initiatives," the Yemen president cautioned.

He said: "It must be clearly stated once again that we do not find in the Camp David agreements a just solution to the Palestinian problem or the occupied territories in the Golan Heights and Sinai."

The agreements, he added, ignore the rights of the Palestinians to establish their own state on their occupied land, and ignore their rights to participate through the Palestine Liberation Organization in contacts and negotiations connected with the Middle East problem.

The accords also do not ensure a speedy and full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in accordance with the principle that there should be no acquisition

of territory by force.

On the Iraqi-Syrian moves towards unity, President Saleh said the Yemen Arab Republic welcomes the declared national charter between the two countries and strongly supports any step leading to unity among Arab states, despite the incomplete success of earlier attempts.

In reply to a question on attempts at foreign domination of the Red Sea, President Saleh said his country for the past five years has been calling for keeping the Red Sea region free of international struggles and rivalries and keeping the super powers' fleets out. This policy, he said, resembles that of the late Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, who advocated keeping the Mediterranean Sea free of international rivalries.

On internal affairs, he said the people's constituent assembly is currently revising the constitution and preparing new laws for elections. But he added that there is no place for political parties in his country.

The president said that Jordan is highly esteemed by the people of North Yemen and "we are sure that Jordan's policy is determined by the requirements of Arab solidarity and defence, and seeks the restoration of Arab rights politically and militarily."

On events in Iran, he said that what happens there is the sole concern of the Iranian people and their legitimate leadership. He expressed the hope that there would be speedy settlement of the situation and called for a halt to super power attempts at meddling in Iran's internal affairs.

Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups—let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help. It is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to let you publicise your public events: charity bazaar, open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions—our readers are interested in your event.

Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 6713, even call in at our offices on the Amman-Swedish road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what you are doing.

The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

سكنا من الامم المتحدة

UNRWA employees' action group invited to Vienna to resolve pay dispute

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (J.T.)—The action group representing Arab employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Syria, Lebanon, the East Bank of Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will meet tomorrow to debate plans for the open strike the agency's employees have threatened, beginning Feb. 10, if the agency does not respond to their demands.

The head of the action group, Dr. Mifteh Abu Suweirh, who represents employees in the Gaza Strip, arrived in Amman today, and representatives from Syria and Lebanon were also due to arrive today. The Israeli authorities allowed the representative of UNRWA employees in the West Bank, Mr. Mahmoud Abu Libdeh, to come to Amman to attend the meeting for the first time. Mr. Abu Libdeh was prevented from leaving several times before.

The Acting Commissioner General of UNRWA, Mr. Alan Brown, is already in Amman to meet the action group.

The Jordan Times understands that the group had received an invitation from the Commissioner General, Mr. Thomas McElhiney, to visit Vienna on Feb. 7-10 for talks with the management to try to resolve the dispute before the open strike begins. Mr. McElhiney has promised to meet them for three hours every day beginning Feb. 7.

The employees are protesting against the gradual phasing out of their cost of living allowances and

proposed reductions in rations and educational services to Palestinian refugees.

An UNRWA news bulletin released in Amman today quoted Mr. Brown as saying that "demands on behalf of some 16,500 area staff for further cost of living payments cannot be met at present because of the agency's financial position."

The UNRWA bulletin went on: "Mr. Brown was commenting on a series of area staff union pay demands, including payment of the cost of living allowance in full and retroactively from April 1978, which was only paid at the rate of 50 per cent last year as one of several measures to reduce the agency's budget deficit, estimated to reach more than \$25 million for 1979."

"The need for economy is dictated by the agency's uncertain and inadequate financing," Mr. Brown said. But he added that "there is no plan to liquidate UNRWA" and the agency wanted to continue to seek an accommodation by discussion with union officials on two topics: cost of living payments and reducing the gap between pay rates of agency area staff and those of government employees doing comparable jobs in UNRWA's area of operations.

"A survey conducted by the agency in 1978 showed that the average net pay of UNRWA area staff exceeded that of comparable local government employees by 77 per cent in Jordan, 46 per cent in Lebanon, 19 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic, 53 per cent in the West Bank and 66 per cent in the Gaza Strip," the bulletin said.

UNRWA employees are challenging the applicability of this study and demand to be compared with other United Nations employees working in the same country rather than with local government employees.

UNRWA has deducted around ten per cent from the salaries of all the employees working in Arab countries where UNRWA operates for work stoppages the employees carried out in November and December last year, a member of the action team representing the UNRWA employees confirmed today.

In view of the anticipated open strike, the committees representing the employees in Jordan are currently studying the possibility of starting a fund to support the employees for the duration of the strike. They will call on associations and the citizens to donate to the fund, the action group member said.

Host countries to discuss U.N. resolutions on Palestine

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—A conference of representatives of Arab countries hosting refugees, the PLO and the Arab League resumed its meeting here today at the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction to discuss issues concerning the Palestinian people. Foremost among these are a report about what was done on recommendations made by the conference in its previous meeting as well as matters related to the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for the Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and celebration of the International Day for Solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The meeting will also discuss the U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the Palestine issue at the assembly's 33rd session, fixing a date and venue for the meeting of the Palestinian students educational council and committee for educational programmes beamed to Arab students in the occupied Arab territories.

Bahraini foreign minister accepts invitation to visit Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim returned here this afternoon after a three-day visit to Bahrain during which he met with the Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa and top officials there. Mr. Ibrahim said the Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa accepted an invitation to visit Jordan. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Notice From Jordan Electricity Authority Regarding Tenders For South Jordan Transmission Development - Stage I

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for South Jordan Transmission Development Stage I as follows:

- 1 - Tender No. 26/78: Switchgear, ancillary equipment and substation civil works. Design, manufacture, testing, delivery, erection, commissioning and maintenance for twelve months of 132 KV, 33 KV and 11 KV switchgear and ancillary equipment for five new substations in Qatrania, Karak, Ghor Safi, Al Hasa, and Al Rashadiya, and for extension of two existing substation in Bayader and Amman South. Including all necessary substation civil works.
- 2 - Tender No. 27/78: 132 KV overhead transmission lines. Design, manufacture, testing, delivery, erection, commissioning and maintenance for twelve months of 132 KV double circuit overhead transmission lines equipped with 400 square-millimetre nominal aluminium area conductor. One set of tender documents for each tender can be obtained from either:

Jordan Electricity Authority Administration Depts. Complex 5th Circle, Jabal Amman.

Or

Preece Cardew & Rider Paston House 165-167 Preston Road Brighton BN 1 6AF Sussex - England.

at a non-refundable amount of JD 80 or £135 for each set of tender documents. Tenders are to be returned to the Jordan Electricity Authority office before noon on 30/4/79.



A minilab on its way to the Telecommunications Training Centre. The TTC was set up in Jordan with the help of International Telecommunications Union expertise, but is a Jordanian institution.



Mr. Sadeq Takruri explains the operation of the Modular Minilab System just before they are transported to the Telecommunications Training Centre.

RSS delivers production model of minilab to TTC

By Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 31—The Electronics Engineering Department of the Royal Scientific Society today delivered twenty-four Modular Minilab Systems to its customer, the Telecommunications Training Centre (TTC). The minilab, actually a self-contained training system for electronic technicians, was co-designed by the RSS and the TTC. The project was directed by Mr. Sadeq Takruri of the RSS.

After the RSS had perfected the prototype minilab to its satisfaction, the TTC ordered 24 units and later another nine units. About one year ago production of the minilab began at the RSS. The TTC is a Jordanian institution set up with the assistance of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) expertise. The TTC will use the minilabs for training at its centre near Na'ur, west of Amman.

Dr. Fakhri Daghestani, Director of the Electronics Engineering Department at the RSS, said that "if you don't link the needs (of developing countries) with the project, it's useless. The work must be relevant," he continued, referring to the minilab project.

The minilab is an example of a simple, pragmatic piece of equipment which can be produced in a developing country at a minimum cost, Dr. Daghestani explained. "If we don't do it nobody else will," he said.

Mr. Takruri, who has the position of head of Research and Development at the RSS, had charge of this project which may result in large scale production of the minilab as other institutes realise its practicality. One of its main attractions is simplicity. Besides the minilab itself, a course book for the student, accessories and spare parts are contained in the package.

Students can work individually performing basic electronic experiments in the laboratory. It may be the only individualised training module in use in developing countries.



The Modular Minilab System in action. It can be used by the student for a wide assortment of electronics experiments. (photos by Lee S. Tesdell)

Other instruction units do not always allow for individual student operation and are both more complex to maintain and more expensive. In a country such as Jordan, with the time necessary for importing spare parts from Europe, equipment similar to the minilab could be out of action for months. The minilab, however, because it is composed of components which are easily replaceable, can be immediately repaired. The cost of the minilab system

will not amount to more than J.D. 200, the Jordan Times was told. This would be the maximum charged by the RSS to its customers. The RSS is a non-profit organisation.

The course book to go with the minilab will soon be translated into Arabic from its original English.

International recognition may be on the way for this RSS-TTC/ITU project. Mr. Sadeq Takruri and Dr. Fakhri Daghestani have both indicated that they are eager to see the RSS continue its work in the very practical application of appropriate technology to education in Jordan and the developing countries.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	1,075	6.550	6.570	6.560
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	6,721	—	—	14.300
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1.000	3,360	2.000	—	2.000
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	284	—	—	0.950
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	1,078	1.330	1.350	1.340
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1.000	966	0.920	—	0.920
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5.000	225	4.500	—	4.500
Arab Bank	JD 10.000	8,750	—	—	70.000
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5.000	15,362	6.410	6.600	6.400
Rafia Industrial Co.	JD 1.000	630	3.150	—	3.150
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	147	0.730	0.740	0.740
Irbid District Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	780	0.750	0.750	0.780
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1.000	35	0.710	0.750	0.710

Total volume traded, Wednesday, Jan. 31: JD 39,413

Total number of shares traded: 8,494

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5.000	3,013	598	1982	5.040
	JD 5.000	294	58	1986	5.080
	JD 10.000	172	17	1988	10.140

Total volume traded: JD 3,479

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The Other Zionism

By I.F. Stone

The following is the first part of an article reprinted from the September 1978 issue of Harper's magazine. ©Harper's 1978.

THE OTHER ZIONISM

The main current of Zionism has always nourished itself on the illusion that the Jews were "a people without a land" returning to "a land without a people." But there was from the beginning of the movement another Zionism, now almost forgotten, except by scholars, that was prepared, from the deepest ethical motives, to face up to the reality that Palestine was not an empty land but contained another and kindred people. They were a lonely handful then, and they are a lonelier one now, when the pendulum of power has swung to the far Right, to the ultra-nationalists, with their old leader, Menachem Begin, in office.

Perhaps never more than now has this Other Zionism seemed more like a voice in the political wilderness, but the time may be coming when more and more Israelis and Jews will wish these voices had been heard, and when their message will take on renewed life and meaning if there is to be peace and Israel is to survive. In their time, the spokesmen for this Other Zionism were not obscure and peripheral figures, but among the most resplendent names in the history of the Return. They were among the greatest of the thinkers and the pioneers who prepared the way for the reestablishment of Israel. One of them, Ahad Ha Am, was the foremost philosopher to take part in the rebirth of Hebrew as a living language in our time. Among these Other Zionists was his disciple, the San Francisco-born American rabbi Judah L. Magnes, who emigrated to Palestine in 1922. His monumental achievement was in establishing the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1925. He served as its president until his death in 1948.

Ahad Ha Am, a Russian Jewish intellectual, played a role in obtaining the Balfour Declaration, by which the British government pledged itself in 1917 to establish in Palestine "a national home for the Jewish people." Ahad Ha Am was also one of the few in the Zionist movement who stressed the parallel obligation expressed in the Declaration "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." Ahad Ha Am called himself a "cultural Zionist." He wanted the political aims of Zionism limited, as his biography in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* expresses it, by "consideration for the national rights of the Palestine Arabs." This was a note rarely if ever struck by the spokesmen for main-line Zionism. These regarded the pledge to the Palestine Arabs as a kind of British imperialist trick and insisted on reading the Balfour Declaration as a promise not to create a Jewish national home in Palestine but to turn all Palestine into a Jewish state.

Four years after the Balfour Declaration was promulgated, Ahad Ha Am expanded his views on it in a preface to the Berlin edition of his book *At the Cross Ways*. He wrote then that historical right of the Jewish people to a national home in Palestine "does not invalidate the right of the rest of the land's inhabitants." He recognized that they have "a genuine right to the land due to generations of residence and work upon it." For them "too," Ahad Ha Am went on, "this country is a national home and they have the right to develop their national potentialities to the utmost." He felt that this "makes Palestine into a common possession of different peoples."

This was why, Ahad Ha Am explained, the British government "promised to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people and not, as was proposed to it, the reconstruction of Palestine as the National Home for the Jewish people." Ahad Ha Am said the purpose of the Balfour Declaration was twofold: 1) to establish a Jewish National Home there, but 2) also to deny "any right to deprive the present inhabitants of their rights" and any intention "of making the Jewish people the sole ruler of the country."

Ahad Ha Am died in 1927. But his younger American disciple, Magnes, followed in his footsteps. He made a lifelong effort to bring Arabs and Jews together, and to work for a binational state in which the national rights and aspirations of both peoples would be safeguarded by fundamental constitutional guarantees. In such a state the constitution, regardless of which was at any time in the majority, would recognize two nations within the one state, with full rights to cultural autonomy, fostered by two official languages, Arabic and Hebrew.

The considerations that led Magnes all his life to espouse this view were movingly set forth in his address opening the Hebrew University in Jerusalem for its 1929-30 academic year. This old address reads with fresh meaning and pathos in the wake of the South Lebanese invasion and the use by the Israeli army of cluster bombs against the civilian population. "One of the greatest cultural duties of the Jewish people," Magnes said then, "is the attempt to enter the Promised Land, not by means of conquest as Joshua, but through peaceful and cultural means, through hard work, sacrifice, love, and with a decision not to do anything which cannot be justified before the world conscience."

National and universalist

THERE WAS MUCH in the same spirit in the writings and example of an earlier pioneer, A.D. Gordon, who died in 1922, the year Magnes first settled in Palestine. Gordon was a Tolstolian Zionist who left his family in Russia in 1904 to live in Palestine. He believed that the Jews could reestablish a nation in Palestine

only if they began to build it, literally, with their own hands. Though he was already forty-eight years of age when he emigrated, and a writer and philosopher hitherto unused to physical labour, he set out to live as he believed. "He worked," says his biography in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, "as a manual laborer in the vineyards and orange groves of Petah Tikvah and Rishon le-Zion" — two of the oldest Jewish farming settlements in Palestine — and, after 1912, in various villages in Galilee, suffering all the tribulations of the pioneers: malaria, unemployment, hunger, and insecurity. He lies buried near the villages among which he worked, and I remember, on my first visit to Palestine in 1945, standing beside his grave under the willows in the rustic peace of the little cemetery outside Degania, where the Jordan reemerges from the Sea of Galilee. Gordon is perhaps the single most inspiring figure among all the early pioneers, and the younger people beside whom he worked felt his saintly quality.

Gordon was a secular mystic, a nationalist who was also a universalist. This is how he himself saw the mission of the nation he helped to resurrect. "We were the first to proclaim," Gordon wrote of the Jews, "that man is created in the image of God. We must go further and say: The nation must be created in the image of God. Not because we are better than others, but because we have borne upon our shoulders and suffered all which calls for this. It is by paying the price of torments the like of which the world has never known" — the Holocaust was still beyond even his vision — "that we have won the right to be the first in this work of creation."

In Gordon's opinion the test, the crucial test, of the Jews would be their attitude toward the Arabs. "Our attitude toward them," he wrote, "must be one of humanity, of moral courage which remains on the highest plane, even if the behaviour of the other side is not all that is desired. Indeed," he concluded, "their hostility is all the more reason for our humanity."

Gordon's approach was rather singular. In an age of socialism, nationalism, and skepticism, his first consideration was the redemption of the individual. He once wrote, "Our road leads to nature through the medium of physical labour." Hence his has been called "the religion of labour." He felt, as a biographer put it, that "God cannot be known, but he can be experienced and lived." He felt that the transformation of society must begin with the transformation of the individual, and he rejected utilitarianism and Marxism. For Gordon, though a nationalist, the nation was "the intermediary between the individual and humanity as whole." In his view, "each and every nation must see itself as a unit responsible for the fate of humanity and for the attainment of universal justice." From this it followed that "the relationship between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine was important because if the Jews were to re-create their nation as a just nation this could not be done on the basis of injustice." The Jews, in his view, had a right to return "to Palestine and become once again a part of it, but the Arabs were part of it, too," Gordon believed, as his biographer in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* expresses it, that "a people incarnates humanity only to the extent to which it obeys the moral law."

In this, Gordon saw eye to eye with the Prophets and with Ahad Ha Am. For Gordon, the Arab problem was central. He recognized that the Arabs were "a living nation, though not a free one" (he was writing in 1919, remember), and that like it or not they would be "partners with us in the political and social life" of the country. He saw Arab-Jewish relations as "a great moment" because "here we have the first lesson and the first practical exercise in the life of brotherhood between nations." He saw this as an essential test "in every one of us," that is, the Jews, "individually," and concluded that "if we shall aim at being more human, more alive, we will find the correct relationships to man and the nations in general and to the Arab in particular." The test of Jewish humanity was to be in the Jewish attitude towards the Arabs.

Nor did Gordon see this relationship purely in terms of mystic vision. He translated it into terms of the land question, fearing the coming dispossession of the Arab peasant. In 1922, when drafting statutes for the guidance of Zionist labour settlements, he included a provision long forgotten:

Wherever settlements are founded, a specific share of the land must be assigned to the Arabs from the outset. The distribution of

Solar powered spaceship



The Belgian artist Panamarenko designed this futuristic craft in Bremen, West Germany. The artist has long dreamed of traveling under solar power.

sizes should be equitable so that not only the welfare of the Jewish settler but equally that of the resident Arabs will be safeguarded. The settlement has the moral obligation to assist the Arabs in any way it can. This is the only proper and fruitful way to establish a good neighbourly relations with the Arabs.

This may have seemed quixotic at the time and soon became a dead letter, but it held the key to fraternity and peace.

The search for friendship

A SIMILAR MESSAGE came from a very different sector of European Jewry, from the German Jewish philosopher Martin Buber. He too was influenced by Ahad Ha Am. He became a Zionist as early as 1898, but for him Zionism was to be different from all other nationalisms. It was to be *Der Heilige Weg*, the Holy Way. This was the title of a book he published in 1919 in his native Germany. In it he espoused a "Hebrew humanism." He, too, saw relations with the Arabs as crucial. In his writings he "emphasized" — as his biographer in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* phrased it — "that Zionism should address itself to the needs of the Arabs." He set forth the germ of the idea of a binational state as early as 1921, in a proposal to the Zionist Congress held that year. He wanted the Congress officially to proclaim "its desire to live in peace and brotherhood with the Arab people and to develop the common homeland into a republic in which both peoples will have the possibility of free development."

After Hitler came to power in 1933, Buber stayed on in Germany for five terrifying years, as long as he could help maintain the morale of his fellow Jews. When the new regime closed the doors of German universities to "non-Aryans," Buber helped to organize and became the head of communal organization to provide higher education for German Jewish youth. He made himself the focus of a spiritual resistance by traveling about the country lecturing to the Jewish communities. In 1935, when the regime forbade him to speak at Jewish gatherings, he found a way to evade that order through the Quakers. The German Friends invited him to speak at their meetings, which were open to all, including Jews. This, too was soon forbidden. In 1938 Buber emigrated to Palestine. There he once had the privilege of speaking with him after the war. He had the aura of a Hebrew prophet.

In Palestine Buber made the search for Arab-Jewish friendship one of his main concerns. Even after the outbreak of the first Arab-Jewish war in 1948, Buber "called for a harnessing of nationalistic impulses and a solution based on compromise between the two peoples." He was a close friend of Magnes and taught at the Hebrew University until his death in 1965. His lovely German style makes his works among the treasures of German literature, and he belongs to the Other Germany as well as to the Other Zionism.

One of the earliest figures in the Other Zionism was Moshe Smilansky (1874-1953). The son of a tenant farmer living near Kiev in Russia, Smilansky emigrated to Palestine in 1890. He was active as a farmer, writer, and Zionist. He, too, was among the binationalists. He opposed the movement to restrict employment in Jewish colonies and fields to Jewish labour. He had the distinction of being the first modern Hebrew writer to write about the Arabs among whom he settled. Under the pen name of Hawaja Mussa, he published amiable short stories about Arab life before World War I. These stories, "the first of their kind in Jewish literature," says the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, reveal "to the Jewish reader a new world — exotic, colourful, throbbing with its own rich humanity." Another figure, out of that same pioneering generation, was the agronomist Hayim Kalwariski Margolis, a warm and ebullient man, whom I met on my first visit to Palestine in 1945: his was the only Jewish home in which I encountered Arab intellectuals. By 1945 he had already spent fifty years in Palestine devoted to Jewish resettlement and Arab-Jewish friendship. After leaving his native village in Russian Poland, Kalwariski prepared himself for life in Palestine by studying agronomy in France at the University of Montpellier. On his graduation in 1895 he emigrated to the Holy Land. There he became a teacher at the new Mikve Israel Agricultural School, the first of its kind in Palestine.

Many of the earliest and most famous pre-World War I settlements in Galilee owe much to Kalwariski for their foundation and survival. To protect these colonies, Kalwariski helped to organize the legendary *Hu-Shomer*: the Jewish armed watchmen's organization, from which the *Haganah*, the underground force of the Jewish community, ultimately developed. He also pioneered in the search for better relations with their Arab neighbours. He persuaded the Baron Edmond de Rothschild to establish a Hebrew-Arab school, the first of its kind, for the children of the Arab village of Ja'uni near the Jewish village of Rosh Pina in Galilee.

Kalwariski played a part in a whole series of attempts to establish amicable relations between the rising forces of Arab and Jewish nationalism. As early as 1912 he arranged meetings in Damascus and Beirut between the famous Zionist leader Nahum Sokolow and Arab Nationalists. After World War I, King Feisal I, who had led the Arab revolt against the Turks, paid Kalwariski an unusual tribute. Kalwariski was invited by the newly crowned king in Damascus and the president of the All-Syrian congress "to suggest proposals for the regulation of Jewish-Arab relations in Palestine." In 1922 Kalwariski participated in Arab-Jewish negotiations in Cairo, which were discontinued "because of the opposition of the British government." (Ernest Bevin, as Foreign Minister, similarly upset plans for a secret meeting in Cairo after World War II, at which the Egyptians hoped to mediate the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine. Bevin aborted the meetings by threatening to make it public and so embarrass the Arab participants.)

In those years Kalwariski was not acting merely as an unauthorized Zionist heretic. He was one of the three Jewish members of the Arab-Jewish Advisory Council set up for Palestine by the first British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, under the post-World War I British mandatory government of Palestine established by the League of Nations. Kalwariski also served on

the executive of the Va'ad Le'umi, or National Council, which was a kind of unofficial governing body of the Palestinian Jewish community between the two world wars. From 1923 to 1927 he directed the Office of Arab Affairs of the Zionist Executive. In 1929, after the Arab uprising in that year, he was appointed head of the combined office set up by the Jewish Agency and the Va'ad Le'umi to deal with Arab-Jewish tensions.

Kalwariski did not limit his activities to these official bodies. He was leading figure in a series of movement organizations established in the Twenties, Thirties, and Forties to bring about Arab-Jewish reconciliation. These all, in one form or another, advocated a binational state. Though these were all politically marginal movements, with little impact on majority opinion, they attracted many of the best minds and most illustrious intellectuals of the Jewish community. The earliest was the *Berit Shalom* (Covenant of Peace). It was formed in 1925 by such leading pioneers and intellectuals as Arthur Ruppin, Hans Kohn, Eliezer Shalom Scholem — an outstanding authority on Jewish mysticism — and Kalwariski. This was the first organization to call for the establishment of a binational state in Palestine and it was bitterly attacked by most of the Zionist parties, especially by the rightwing Revisionist Zionist party to which Prime Minister Ben-Gurion belonged. *Berit Shalom* was attacked as "defeatist," but its attacks, as is usual in controversy, evaded the point: *Berit Shalom* had no ideology; binationalism, they said, is not the ideal but the reality, and if this reality is not grasped Zionism will fail. They were not defeatists who were ready to make any concession for the achievement of peace, they simply realized that the Arabs were justified in fearing a Zionism which spoke in terms of a Jewish majority and a Jewish state. Their belief was that one need not be a maximalist, i.e., demand mass immigration and a state, to be a faithful Zionist. What was vital was a recognition that the nations were in Palestine as of right.

The *Berit Shalom* lasted until the early Thirties. It was succeeded by three similar organizations: *Kedma Mizrahi* (Forward to the East) in the Thirties; the *League of Arab-Jewish Rapprochement*, established in 1939; and then, in 1942, by the *Haifa*, the most important binationalist group, *Haifa*, which means *Haifa* in Hebrew, and here denotes unity with the Arabs. Kalwariski played a leading role in all these organizations.

THESE JEWISH BINATIONALIST groups, as their Zionist adversaries derisively pointed out, rarely if ever attracted support. But the *League of Arab-Jewish Rapprochement* achieved a breakthrough in 1946. It came in Haifa, one of the three major cities of Palestine. The scene was significant. It did not have come in Jerusalem, where Arabs and Jews lived apart in Tel Aviv, which was all Jewish. But in Haifa the two communities had over the years achieved a binational form of co-existence that was a miniature of what a binational Palestine might have been. The two peoples rotated the municipal offices between them. When the mayor was an Arab, the vice-mayor was a Jew and vice versa. Then in 1946 a leading Arab intellectual designated himself for a binational Palestine.

This maverick, Fauzi Darwish el-Husseini, was a member of the most influential Arab clan in Palestine, the Husseini. He was a cousin of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Hajj Amin el-Husseini, a bitter opponent of Zionism in his time. The Mufti went over to the Axis in World War II. But his cousin, at a public meeting in Haifa in 1946, expressed his readiness for Arab-Jewish cooperation. He said the obstacles were great but that there was a way. He called for an Arab-Jewish agreement, under the auspices of the United Nations, for a "binational independent Palestine" which would in turn link itself by "an alliance with the neighboring countries."

Fauzi amplified his views in a talk before an Arab-Jewish gathering in the home of Kalwariski a few days later. Fauzi had taken part in the Arab uprising of 1929 as a follower of his cousin, the Mufti, but had begun to realize "that this road had no purpose. Experience has proven," Fauzi went on, "that the official policy of both sides brings only damage and suffering to both." He said that in Palestine "the Jews and Arabs once had friendship and cooperation," and added that "there are Jewish Arabs from the older generation who nursed from the mother." He said: "The imperialist policy plays with us both, the Arabs and the Jews, and there is no other way except unity working hand in hand."

Fauzi el-Husseini stressed that the moderates must urge "A club must be set up immediately in Jerusalem, to work friends, to begin reproducing a written organ, to visit other for propaganda and making ties." An Arab organization formed called the *Palastin al-Jedida* (the New Palestine), and November 11, 1946, five of its leading members signed an agreement with the League for Jewish-Arab Rapprochement Cooperation.

The two sides agreed to "full cooperation between the nations in all fields on the basis of political equality between two nations in Palestine as a means to obtaining the independence of the country... and the joining of the shared and independent Palestine in an alliance with the neighboring countries in the future." They even reached agreement on the thorniest problem of all — Jewish immigration. This was to be regulated "according to the absorptive capacity."

But this at first promising beginning was brought to an end twelve days later when Fauzi Darwish el-Husseini was murdered by unknown Arab nationalists. Never before (or since) had a Palestinian Arab leader dared openly to negotiate with the Jews and sign an agreement with them. Another cousin, Jamal el-Husseini, a leader of the Arab anti-Zionists, was quoted in the Egyptian paper *Akhar al Yom* as saying a few days after Fauzi's death: "My cousin stumbled and has received his proper punishment. According to one informed source, all other Arabs who joined with him 'were murdered by Arab extremists, one by one.'" How much agony could have been spared both sides had Fauzi succeeded. Four Arab-Jewish wars would have been prevented. Who knows how many more will be before both sides see the inescapable choice between coexistence and mutual extinction?

(To be continued.)

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Next hurdle is 'outside world'

Smith wins over white Rhodesians

LISBURY, Jan. 31 (R)—Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith, with a sweeping referendum success among white voters behind him, today moves this beleaguered nation towards a modified form of black majority rule.

Although the results of 17 of the constituencies will not be known until later, the 85 per cent so far announced in support of his proposal to change the government's plan to hand over to a limited black rule could not be challenged.

Mr. Smith now faces what he admits is a difficult hurdle in win-

ning recognition from the outside world for his transitional government's proposals for a black dominated country in which whites would retain considerable influence.

The plans are bitterly opposed by the Patriotic Front alliance which is fighting a guerrilla war in

the breakaway British colony.

Mr. Smith's rightist white opponents, who had campaigned for a "no" vote on the basis of continuing white supremacy, admitted defeat and said they were disbanding after the sweeping mandate for the constitutional changes last night.

The next step for Mr. Smith and his three black government co-leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaneji Sithole, and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—was to push the proposed new constitution through parliament. They expect to do so by the beginning of March.

One-man, one-vote elections are planned for April 20, bringing into power a governing coalition in which whites would hold important powers.

The normally taciturn Mr. Smith managed a rare smile as he looked at the referendum results and said they were even better than he expected. "This nation keeps its cool while the rest of the world seems to have lost its head," he said.

Foreign Minister P.K. Van der Byl said continued non-recognition by Britain and the U.S. after the installation of a majority rule government would be indefensible.

But official sources here privately admit that the triumph for Mr. Smith would bring little change in the attitude of major powers towards the Rhodesian Government.

They also see little hope of a lessening in the guerrilla war which is claiming nearly 20 dead a day. The Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe has sworn to fight on against the proposed black-dominated government, which it regards as unrepresentative of the black population.

U.K. campaign counters IRA 'propaganda'

LONDON, Jan. 31 (R)—The British Government yesterday unveiled a campaign to counter what it called Irish Republican Army (IRA) propaganda about Maze Prison in Belfast, where IRA prisoners are conducting a strike by defouling their cells.

The government is distributing "Maze Prison H-block—the facts" in Britain and abroad, including its diplomatic posts in the United States, where there is some sentiment for the IRA's aim to force the British out of Northern Ireland.

The material includes photographs of Maze "before"—clean and well kept—and "after"—filthy cells with excrement on the walls.

About 350 prisoners there have been on strike to win political prisoner status. IRA propaganda has alleged the men were being kept in the filthy environment against their wishes. Prison authorities say that from time to time the cells are hosed down but the prisoners soon befoul them again.

Mozambique slams role of West in southern Africa

MAPUTO, Jan. 31 (R)—Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday delivered a stinging attack on the role of the Western powers in southern Africa.

In a speech to foreign ministers and diplomats of 25 non-aligned nations, the president accused the "imperialist" West of trying to preserve its economic interests in southern Africa by denying true independence to the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia and trying to topple the Marxist governments of Mozambique and Angola.

The president's hour-long speech marked the opening of a special four-day conference of the non-aligned movement's coordinating bureau on ways of supporting the liberation movements of Rhodesia, Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa.

The conference was being held in a region of direct confrontation with imperialism which, through the intermediary of vile and backward regimes... obstinately refused to recognise the right of peoples to independence and liberty," President Machel said.

He told the conference that the Western powers had always supported the minority racist regimes of the region and were now trying

to ensure that the inevitable fall of these regimes "does not mean the final liquidation of their interest, their hegemony, and their power in the region."

The president accused Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith of stepping up attacks on Mozambique in recent months with the aim of spreading the Rhodesian conflict "so as to create conditions which justify direct imperialist intervention in the region."

President Machel called on the conference, whose decisions would be followed up at the non-aligned summit in Havana next September, to give its full support to the Patriotic Front's armed struggle, "the only way to achieve true independence."

The foreign ministers are due to meet while work goes forward on a draft final document put forward by Mozambique when the non-aligned ambassadorial bureau opened its session here last Friday.

Several delegations, led by the Yugoslavs, considered the wording—similar to that used by President Machel yesterday—more extreme than was compatible with the principles of non-alignment and were trying to work for agreement on a moderate final document, diplomatic sources said.

Libya, Turkey sign cooperation agreement

ANKARA, Jan. 31 (R)—Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit yesterday returned from an official visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya which produced agreements to forge strong economic and trade ties between the two countries.

A general agreement on development and cooperation signed by Mr. Ecevit and Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud in Tripoli guarantees close economic, trade and technical cooperation between Turkey and the Libyan Jamahiriya for the next ten years.

The agreement, as announced here over Turkish radio, could be extended by a further ten years.

The Libyan leaders also decided to boost their oil supply to Turkey from three million to four million tonnes in 1979 and to increase it to five million tonnes in 1980.

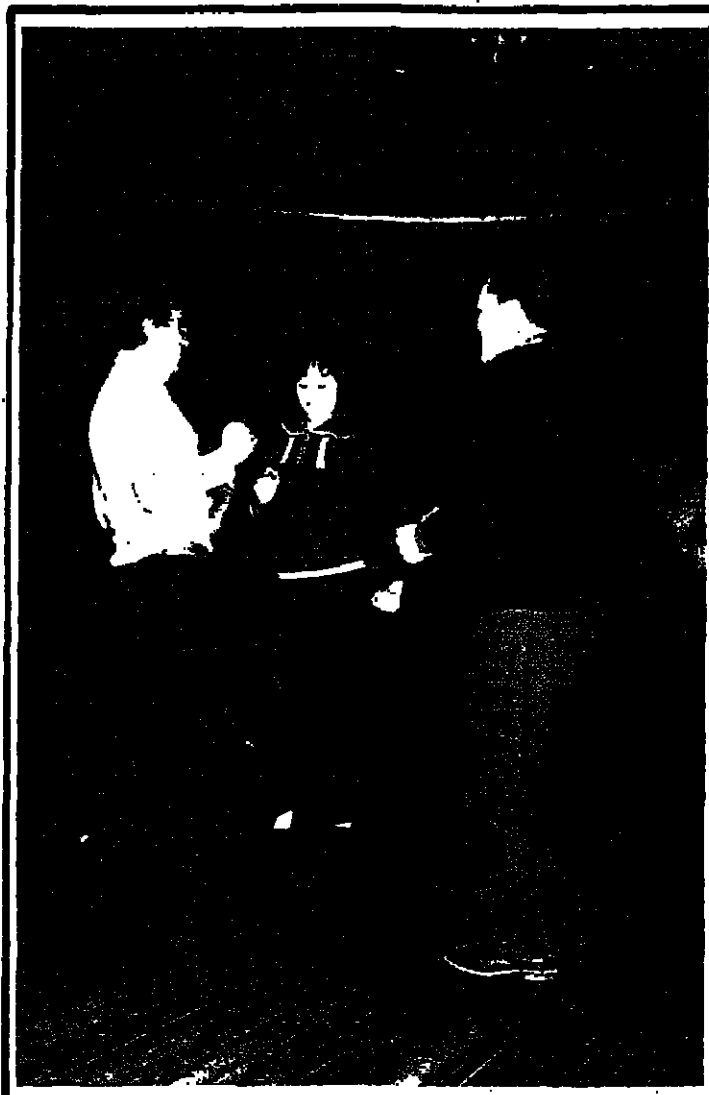
This is regarded here as a welcome development for Turkey, which imports three quarters of its yearly oil needs of nearly 17 million tonnes.

The Libyans have also undertaken to approach other Islamic countries to provide urgent relief to Turkey's pressing economic troubles.

The two countries will cooperate in establishing joint industrial ventures with a view to exporting products to other countries and also in the exploitation of their natural resources, according to the agreement.

Turkey has pledged to assist the Libyan Jamahiriya in large-scale construction projects by providing technical know-how as well as a labour force.

Another agreement signed by the two countries foresees closer military ties. Under the agreement, Libyan military personnel will be trained in Turkey.



Peking's 'Saturday night fever'

Dancing is back in Peking, where people gather every Saturday night and let the music turn them on. (Gamma photo)

Ethiopia pledges to support Kenya in event of threat from Somalia

NAIROBI, Jan. 31 (R) Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam has pledged to come to Kenya's aid if it was threatened by Somalia, Addis Ababa Radio said yesterday.

Speaking at a dinner given in honour of visiting Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu declared: "Revolutionary Ethiopia shall not remain a silent spectator in the event of any threat directed against Kenya by the expansionist government of Somalia."

Somalia has in the past expressed the wish to create a "Greater Somalia" which includes parts of both Marxist Ethiopia and West-leaning Kenya.

The Ethiopian leader said peace and security could prevail in the Horn of Africa only when the Mogadishu government publicly and unconditionally renounced its "expansionist designs" over Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, the

radio said. Ethiopian forces, with Cuban and Russian aid, last year routed Somali forces from the ethnically Somali Ogaden region of eastern Ethiopia. Somalia has continued to support guerrilla movements in the region.

Since then, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has denied he has any designs on the territory of other nations, but support for Somali guerrilla movements was last week enshrined in the country's new constitution.

In an indirect reference to the same issue, President Moi emphasised the great importance Kenya and Ethiopia attached to the sanctity of borders of African states.

He said lack of respect of this principle of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would constitute a serious backward step for the entire continent at a time when unity and cooperation were needed, Addis Ababa Radio said.

N. Korea takes step towards reunification of peninsula

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (R)—North Korea today announced it would stop the propaganda war against the South as a first step towards ending hostility between the two states.

The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), quoting an official statement, said the media in North Korea would discontinue attacks on the South tomorrow.

KCNA said North Korean radios and television stations, newspapers and other publications as well as political organisations would stop criticising "the

ideas and system of the other side."

They would also discontinue "propaganda and functions which may incite confrontation and antagonism between the North and the South," KCNA said.

The statement called on South Korea to take similar steps aimed at starting a North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

South Korean President Park Chung-hee on Jan. 19 proposed a resumption of a dialogue between the two states "at any time, any place and on any level."

3 executed in USSR for metro explosion

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (R)—Three young Armenians have been executed after a Soviet court found them guilty of causing an explosion in the Moscow metro (underground railway).

Stepan Zadikeyan and two other men described as accomplices were sentenced by the Soviet Supreme Court to "an exceptional measure of punishment," the official Tass News Agency said yesterday. Death sentences in the Soviet Union are usually carried out by firing squad.

According to Tass, the trial was held in public, although first word of the verdict came from dissident sources who said Mr. Zadikeyan's relatives were officially notified of the sentence last Friday.

Human rights activist Andrei Sakharov named the other two men as Zaven Bagdasaryan and Akop Stepanyan, both believed to be in their twenties.

The explosion in January, 1977, ripped through a carriage of an underground train, killing at least four people and injuring an unknown number, according to eyewitnesses.

The three executed men were arrested in November 1977 on a charge of conspiring to plant a bomb at another busy Moscow railway station.

Yesterday's official report of their trial was the first official connection of their arrest with the metro blast for which they were finally charged.

In his communique to Western correspondents earlier this week, Dr. Sakharov indicated he considered Mr. Zadikeyan, aged about 32 and known to have a previous conviction for anti-Soviet activity, was not guilty of causing the explosion.

Eyewitnesses who would have testified that Mr. Zadikeyan was out of Moscow at the time the metro blast occurred were not called to give evidence at the trial, Dr. Sakharov said.

The official Tass report said however that the guilt of the defendants "was fully proved by the evidence of witnesses, conclusions of an expert examination and other materials of the case."

Information about the arrest of the three men was first given by an unofficial Armenian human rights monitoring group, although it was not clear whether the men belonged to the group.

There was no suggestion either from official or dissident sources that there was a nationalist motive behind the blast, although the Caucasian republic of Armenia has been the scene of strong pro-Armenian feeling.

World News Briefs

Philippines gives 'boat people' 10 more days

MANILA, Jan. 31 (R)—The Philippines today gave the refugee-packed vessel Tung An a ten-day reprieve, but said it may then have to go to Hong Kong unless Western countries offer to take more than the 2,300 Vietnamese refugees on board. The Foreign Ministry has a special meeting today to discuss the fate of the ship, which arrived on Dec. 27. Only 195 of the original 2,318 Vietnamese on board have been promised resettlement.

Woman firefighter suspended for nursing son

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 31 (R)—Iowa's Civil Rights Commission is to investigate possible discrimination against a woman firefighter threatened with dismissal for breast feeding her baby on duty yesterday issued a temporary injunction to stop Iowa City, Chief Robert Keating firing Linda Eaton, 26, pending the criminal probe. Ms. Eaton, the only female firefighter in the city, was twice suspended last week for feeding her son Ian at the station. She told Johnson County District Court Judge Ansel Chalmers it had not slowed her responding to an alarm. "I just did my buttons and tucked in my shirt," she said. "It took me maybe a couple of seconds. I was one of the first on the truck." The National Organisation of Women has taken up Ms. Eaton's case and paid legal fees to obtain the injunction.

India may use nuclear tests for research

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (R)—India will conduct more atomic tests they are found necessary for its research into the peaceful use of atomic energy, External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said in a press interview published today. India conducted its first only nuclear test underground in May, 1974. In the Bombay weekly newspaper Blitz, Mr. Vajpayee said Prime Minister Morarji Deasai was still not convinced whether further nuclear explosions were necessary for development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses, but he would not be averse to further tests. India has so far refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty on the ground that it is discriminatory. India's first nuclear test was the subject of widespread criticism from both developed and developing nations and led to Canada cutting off nuclear-fuel and technical aid because its supplies had been used for the test without its permission. United States agreed to sell India enriched uranium after President Carter said last year that Mr. Deasai had reaffirmed that India would never acquire nuclear weapons nor carry out nuclear tests even for peaceful purposes.

Dutch restaurant caters to the blind

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31 (R)—A Dutch restaurant chain said yesterday it was introducing braille menus for blind customers. The first said it would start putting the menus on tables tomorrow in one of its restaurants in south Holland and would then extend the service to 13 other eating houses.

Iran to reduce purchases of U.S. weapons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R)—Iran has told the United States it will have to substantially cut purchases of American weapons as other military equipment, the U.S. Defence Department said yesterday. Department spokesman Thomas Ross said talks had been under way in Tehran for several weeks to determine which Iranian weapons would be cut. Mr. Ross gave no indication of the reduction. Iranians will make as a result of the turmoil which has sharply reduced the nation's oil production, but it seemed that hundreds of millions of dollars could be involved.

Former premier of Nepal urges U.S. to support restoration of democracy

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (R)—Former Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala urged the United States yesterday to warn King Birendra that he could suffer the fate of the Shah of Iran if he did not restore democracy.

Mr. Koirala, the majority party leader who has spent more than eight years in jail since government of the central Asian country was dismissed in 1960, told a news conference that there was a groundswell of agitation for democracy in Nepal.

The country of 13 million people risked becoming the focus of Sino-Soviet rivalry for influence if dissension grew out of hand, he said.

"We do not want strident American pressure on our government, but something benign in the form of a message from this part of the world," he said. He said he thought King Birendra would listen to the Carter administration.

Mr. Koirala acknowledged, however, that his own position of favouring a constitutional monarchy through dialogue with the king was becoming increasingly unpopular in the left wing of Nepal's Congress Party.

The 65-year-old former prime minister is in New York for a medical examination. He was released from jail to undergo major surgery at New York City's Cornell University Hospital last year.

Now on his third visit here, Mr. Koirala said he would soon for Europe and return by way of India. He hoped to return to Nepal by the end of February.

His father died in jail, agitating for more schools and hospitals for the Nepalese people. Mr. Koirala himself still faces charges of treason.

Is the world getting colder?

By Michelle Hibler

The weather, long a favourite topic of conversation, has recently been occupying the front pages of the world's newspapers and has become the subject of much scientific research. The reason? Climate is changing and those changes have had, and could continue to have, serious consequences on all aspects of modern life.

The 1970s have seen drought in the Sahel, England, Australia, and the American prairies, failure of the monsoon in India and now, fears of renewed drought in the Sahel. Accompanying this worldwide reduction of rainfall have been generally colder temperatures in the northern hemisphere, so much so that some pessimistic scientists have warned of the coming of a new ice age. Yet cereal harvests have been good and last July the world stock of grain—some 1,699m. tonnes—was

the highest in seven years.

While scientists may disagree on the severity of today's climatic problem, or even about the existence of a problem, it is now almost certain that the world is getting colder.

But how much colder? From the 1890s to the mid 1940s, global air temperatures increased by approximately one-half degree Centigrade to reach an all time high—at least for the past few hundred years. And if one-half degree does not seem like much, it was enough to bring milder winters and longer growing seasons to the northern farmlands.

Since then, however, the trend has reversed and in the past 30 years temperatures have fallen by about one-third degree Centigrade. Between 1968 and 1973, ocean observation ships recorded temperatures more than one-half degree lower than in the mid-1940s. So the world indeed appears to be cooling, or at least

returning to the conditions that existed before it warmed up.

And the droughts? According to Dr. Derek Winstanley, a London-based meteorologist who has been studying rainfall over Africa, the world is experiencing a period of weak atmospheric circulation patterns. This means, among other things, that the winds that blow over Europe, from west to east, like a wave that undulates between Scandinavia and the north Mediterranean, have for the past few years been oscillating over a wider range of latitudes, further north and much further south. So Britain's legendary rains are now falling on the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and the dry belt that was over North Africa has also moved further south.

For India and the Sahel, this shift means that the tropical winds that brought the monsoons are squeezed further south, causing widespread drought. Records

indicate that this could be part of a 200-year cycle. If that indeed is the case, when the cycle ends in 2030, the Sahara may well extend 100 kilometres further south, but its northern border will have moved south as well. North Africa may bloom again, but this is of little consolation to the nations of the Sahel.

These recent anomalies in climate, by no means unusual in world history, result from changes in the overall circulation of the atmosphere. And changes in circulation correspond largely with changes in ice cover. Satellite photographs show that in 1972—the most calamitous year—snow and ice cover in the northern hemisphere formed much earlier than in the previous few years and extended over 4m. square kilometres more land.

Since then—at least until the current northern hemisphere freeze-up—the situation seems to have stabilised at the 1972 figures,

with snow and ice cover averaging approximately 37m. kilometres. The same increase appears in the southern hemisphere.

Because ice reflects the sun's rays rather than absorbing them, it causes lower temperatures, which in turn cause more ice to form. It is estimated that if the earth received from 1 to 1.5 per cent less radiation from the sun, or experienced a temperature drop of ten degrees Centigrade, the ice would move well into the middle latitudes of the earth and a new ice age would be upon us. Large amounts of volcanic dust in the atmosphere could, for example, prevent enough of the sun's rays from reaching earth and start the icing process. So far, no volcanic eruption has been large enough to do so, although colder temperatures are recorded during the few years following volcanic activity.

At present we are in the warmest stage of an interglacial period. The transition from interglacial to glacial has previously taken from five to ten thousand years, but from warm to cold within that transition may take only a few hundred. Scientists consider that we could, within a hundred years, enter a "little ice age", such as existed between 1500 and 1850 when temperatures were approximately one degree Centigrade below average.

Other factors are involved in the process. First there is the sun and the now well-documented 11-year sun-spot cycle, which releases solar particles (dust) into the atmosphere. Falling on clouds, this dust acts as seeds on which crystals of ice and snow can form and then be released as rain.

When the sun is most active, the rains increase. We are now in a period of low activity which should increase to reach a peak around 1982.

The earth's magnetic field also affects circulation and the weather as it moves slowly from east to west. Generally, higher magnetic activity means lower temperatures, and that is now the case over Europe.

Clouds come into play because they intercept radiation from the sun and heat reflected from the earth. Scientists at the National Centre for Atmospheric Research in Colorado have recently discovered that the type of cloud is as important as the quantity. Wide, low clouds that block out heat but are warm enough to radiate heat

out into space can cause global cooling, they say.

Add the little-known interactions of oceans with the atmosphere and ice, and the effects of man's activities—pollution, jet airplanes and aerosol sprays—and one begins to understand why the most sophisticated computer modelling techniques cannot accurately predict climate or its changes and why apparently contradictory theories abound.

Knowing why climate changes is important, but knowing and preparing for its consequences is more so. In a cooler world, such as is being predicted, shorter growing seasons and less rainfall would make grain production difficult in much of the northern hemisphere.

Canada, the USA and the Soviet Union. A few years of bad weather may cause a five per cent reduction in grain production, but, explains British science writer John Gribbin, this means a 20 to 30 per cent decrease in food grains available to countries who now import them.

More irrigation, more fertilisers and machinery would be needed for farmers to cope with the new conditions, putting an additional strain on limited water and energy sources. And if farmers in the West can afford these inputs, what of those in Asia and Africa? While world population is increasing at about two per cent a year, researchers participating in the Global Atmospheric Research Programme estimate that energy con-

sumption is now increasing more than five per cent and water consumption is four per cent. If present cooling, trends continue, these figures will be dramatically.

All aspects of modern society could be affected by weather. A change in prevailing winds affects air transport. Water shortages hamper irrigation processes. Lower temperatures and more storms in the North Sea and Alaska, like experienced during the past years, make oil drilling difficult, restricting supplies at a time when fuel and fertiliser needs are increasing.

A change in ocean currents affects the fishing industry, changing the fish's breeding migration patterns—the cod fishery has already experienced a problem in the Atlantic.

Much more research will be needed before the "weather machine" is fully understood and alone controlled, and more forecast with some degree of accuracy just what changes may come. But we can be prepared for situations such as this decade known by finding new sources of energy, developing drought-resistant varieties, putting into use the recently unused marginal land more important, building reserves in the good years to weather out the bad.

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